clerk took his name and asked his occupa-"I have no special occupation," said Mc-"But you must be known on the records as having a trade or business," said the

clerk. "Now, how shall I put you down?"

"Well, I'm a student," said McBath. "Put it down that way." "Oh, that won't do," declared the clerk. "What sort of work did you do last?" "Well," said McBath, "my last employment was stenciling signs on fences.' "That's all right," said the clerk cheerfully: "you're an artist," and McBath was known to the War Department as an "ar-

as follows: Elbert W. McAllister, South Bend, blister plaster; Christopher D. Quillen, Mineral, vehicle brake; William D. Rupp, Marion, fire escape; Thomas A. Smith, Salem, coffin; Silas E. Briggs Churubusco, display cabinet with adjustable shelf; Charles F. Eckert, Indianapo-lis, typewriter attachment; William H. Elliott, New Castle, head rest; Erwin Finne, Elkhart, computing scale; John A. Grove, bany, folding basket or fruit box; James W. V. Kelley and P. A. Reid, Richmond, wire-cutting and straightening machine; George E. Kraitz and A. L. Bolen, Indianapolis, motor controller (reissue.)

The Indiana members of Congress are receiving many inquiries regarding rural mail routes in Indiana, or rather regarding routes that the people have been expecting would be put in. It is understood that nothing can be done towards pushing this work until Congress has made an appropriation. This will probably come in the urgent deficiency bill. Some time in January or February the department expects to resume the work of putting in new

Senator Fairbanks has received a cordial invitation to address the National Live Stock Association at its meeting at Kansas City on Jan. 16. For a time the senator declined the invitation, thinking he would not be able to attend on account of the work of Congress, but later a committee was so urgent in its invitation for him to attend the meeting that he has promised to information he possessed as to the Vendo so if he can arrange his work.

x x x The work of D. M. Parry in opposing the eight-hour bill is becoming apparent in the number of letters members of the Indiana delegation in Congress are receiving from manufacturers and business men in Indiana protesting against passage of the

The decision of the treasury department as to the Anderson federal building site will not be announced on Friday. At the request of Senator Fairbanks, the matter has been postponed until the middle of January. The department is expected to announce the location of the Crawfordsville site on Thursday, the Hammond site on Friday and the Logansport on Saturday.

Representative Watson left for Indiana this afternoon to spend the Christmas holidays. Mr. Overstreet will leave to-morrow afternoon. When he returns he will be accompanied by Mrs. Overstreet, who will remain here through the session. Representative Landis will not go home for the holidays, but his family will join him here. Mr. Hemenway expects to leave on Thursday and Mr. Miers will go on Saturday. Mrs. Miers will remain here, her husband only returning on account of important legal business. Representative Steele had not decided to-night whether he would return to Marion for the holidays. If he does Mrs. Steele will remain in Washington. Mr. Crumpacker will return to Indiana this week.

The following fourth-class postmasters have been appointed for Indiana: Linwood, Madison county, F. M. Schuyler, vice Chas. M. Givan, removed; Boyerton, Delaware county, Rawley M. Collins, vice Elmer E. Johnsonbaugh, removed.

Frank I. Sefrit, postmaster at Washington, Ind., is here and will be the remainder

Cornelius Vanderbilt a Very Siek Man NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Dr. Austin Flint made an early morning call at the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt to-day and later said that Mr. Vanderbilt was a very sick man; that there had been no change in his condition from that of yesterday, and that the crisis would not be over for two or three days.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair To-Day, with Fresh to Brisk West Winds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: For Illinois and Indiana-Fair on Wednesday; fresh to brisk west winds. Thursday fair in north, increasing cloudiness in south

For Ohio-Fair on Wednesday, except snow in northeast portion; colder. Thursday fair; fresh to brisk west winds.

Local Observations on Tuesday. Bar. Tem. R.H. Wind. Weather. Prec. 7 a. m. 30.00 30 80 S'west. Cloudy. 0.08 f p. m. 30.10 28 80 S'west. Lt. snow. Trace Maximum temperature, 34; minimum tempera-Comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation on Dec. 16:

********************** parture since Dec. 1.....-47 Departure since Jan. 1.....-30 *Plus. W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director. Yesterday's Temperatures.

Min. Max. 7 p. m ne Tex 26 Amarillo, Tex 14 tlanta, Ga Cairo, Ill. Chattaneoga, Tenn Cleveland, O Kan Davenport, la Des Moines, la odge City Kan ubuque, Ut ort Smite. A k 2 Havre, Mont Helena, Mont Huron, S. D Cansas City, Mo his, Tenn odena, Utah fontgomery, Ala lew York city ashville, Tenn forth Platte, Neb tisburg, Pa *************** alt Lake City

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

leksburg, Miss

Washington, D. C 32

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Sailed: Bovic, for Liverpool; Vaderland, for Antwerp; Nomadic, for Liverpool. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 16.-Arrived: Miowara, from Vancouver, via Honolulu MOVILLE, Dec. 16 .- Arrived: Tunisian

from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, for LIZARD, Dec. 16.—Passed: Mesaba, from New York, for London. GLASGOW, Dec. 16.—Arrived: Sarma-

MAY BE HEEDED.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) to the approval of Venezuela. Italy enters the combination on the same plane as to abstention from territorial seizures as Germany and Great Britain. The Italian ambassador explained to Secretary Hay that it had been the hope of the Rome government at first to reach a satisfactory settlement of her claims against Venezuela, such as France had secured. To this end a polite but firm note was addressed to the Caracas Foreign Office after the ultimatums of Germany and Great Britain had been sent. Pending a reply to this note the Italian authorities did not resort to drastic measures. When the reply came it was found to be not only a rejection of all Italy's demands, but its tone was wholly displeasing, and it was therefore necessary for Italy to follow suit with Germany and Great Britain and join in the allied naval demonstrations. There is one Italian vessel Indianians were to-day granted patents | now at La Guayra, and two more are understood to have sailed to-day for Vene-

zuelan waters from Naples. Failing to hear from Europe as to Mr. Bowen's proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan troubles Secretary Hay to-day addressed cablegrams to the United States ambassadors at London, Berlin and Rome instructing them to call the matter again to the attention of the governments to which they are accredited with a view to securing an early expression of opinion from them. It is learned from an official source that in Bluffton, rotary engine; Otto Hoffman, Al- | view of the fact that the allied powers have agreed to assist each other in the pressing of their claims against Venezuela there is a feeling that the reply of Germany, Great Britain and Italy should be unanimous. Estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bolivars, Italy's claims are considerably in excess of those of Great Britain, and the course of the Rome government in not acting hastily in the matter has commended itself to the State Department.

Before leaving this morning the Italian ambassador gave Secretary Hay every assurance that his government wished to act Roosevelt's interpretation of the Monroe

DISCUSSED BY SENATORS. The Venezuelan question occupied the attention of the Senate in executive session to-day for almost an hour. The question came up informally almost immediately after the House was excluded. Senator Teller, disclaiming all intention of being critical and saying he merely desired information, asked Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, what said that the situation is such that senators | ade is meant that its effects shall extend | marines from that vessel. felt that the Monroe doctrine at any time might become involved if the complication should continue.

Senator Cullom replied to the inquiry that he had no knowledge of recent events Bacon, Hoar, Lodge and Stewart all made remarks. In none of the addresses was anything harsh or critical said. There was a general agreement that, while the means adopted by Great Britain and Germany for the collection of their debts had been quite strenuous, they thus far had committed no infringement of the Monroe doctrine, and, therefore, had done nothing to which the United States could take exception. This was the position of Senator Cullom, as it was of other senators who spoke. Mr. Cullom said that much light as to the attitude of the administration could be obtained by consulting the correspondence between the State Department and the German ambassador a year ago. He then called attention to the fact that on Dec. 10, 1901, the representative of Emperor William had brought the matter of Venezuela's debts and her apparent indifference to them to the attention of the secretary of state. The German ambassador in his letter gave the lepartment complete information from the German standpoint of the position of his government. He said that for seven years Venezuela had failed to pay interest on a debt to German citizens of about \$5,000,000 contracted in the construction of a railroad and that in addition there were other debts amounting to about \$1,700,000 due German citizens from Venezuela, which it had proved impossible to collect. He added that every known peaceable means had been tried to secure the money and that his government, feeling that patience had ceased to be a virtue, had decided to use coercive means. It was desired, however, he said, that it should be explicitly understood that whatever steps might be taken by his country there was no desire to en-croach on or interfere with the Monroe doctrine. This explanation, he added, he thought was due the United States as the

that its purpose was to prevent the acquisition of territory by old world nations. THE MONROE DOCTRINE To further elucidate the position of the United States on the Monroe doctrine he quoted from the first annual message of President Roosevelt, which had been in the hands of Congress for only a few days,

only purpose of his government was to assist its people in collecting debts due them. Secretary Hay replied Dec. 16, 1901, saying

in effect that the Monroe doctrine was not

intended to shield any American nation

from the payment of its honest debts and

"The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in nowise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere. During the past century other in-fluences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for

the lesser among the new world nations. "This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We clusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.' When Senator Cullom had concluded Senator Lodge called attention to the dec-

aration attributed to Lord Landsdowne by to-day's dispatches that there is no disposition or desire on the part of Great Britain to acquire any Venezuelan territory. BACON PATRIOTIC.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, a leading minority member of the committee on foreign affairs, said that on a question of this kind there was no party division and that everybody would stand with the administration in doing what was best for the general good. There was no desire on the part of anyone to embarrass those who were in control of affairs and upon whom devolved the duty of protecting American interests. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, he added, devolved on the whole people. Senator Hoar said that thus far nothing had been done to cause apprehension and he expressed the opinion that for the present the government of the United States could do nothing more than keep a watchful eye on the situation. Senator Stewart dwelt some on the bombardment of the Venezuelan fort and said that that incident should be acepted by our government as a warning of what this

country might expect whenever excuse might offer. He gave as his reason for his admonition the fact that our recent acquisition of territory had aroused the jealousy of all the European powers and that they might attack us at any time. "Not in two generations," he said, "could we build up a navy equal to that of Great Britain. but we can strengthen our coast fortifications and in view of Venezuela's experience, it behooves us to do so." As there was no formal question before the Senate the mat-

ter was dropped. Advices received at the German embassy to-day relative to the sinking of the Venezuelan gunboats by the allied fleet, bring important details about this incident, It seems that the three Venezuelan men-ofwar captured by the German squadron, the "Restaurador" is of 600 tons displacement, and the two others, the "Totumo" and "Gen. Crespo" were of 137 tons. Manned with German sailors the Restaurador now flies the German flag. The other two vessels, it is claimed, were not seaworthy enough to make the voyage to Trinidad. nor was it possible to guard them in port, as the squadron was in search of the Venezuelan men-of-war. The German commander, it is added, realizing that the ships were of no value, decided to sink them.

WHAT PACIFIC BLOCKADE MEANS.

Interesting Statement by A. C. Harris, Late Minister to Austria. The Hon, Addison C. Harris, of Indianapolis, late minister to Austria-Hungary,

the South American states. Thus by Eng- | disorder. land against New Grenada in 1836; France against Mexico in 1838, and France and England against La Plata from 1845 to

"In 1884 France made a peaceful blockade against Formosa, and in 1886 the fleets and Russia united in a warless blockade are enough to establish the practice as an accepted method of securing an end under international law without actual proclamation of war.

power against a weak nation with a maritime interest. It could not be used against Switzerland, or any nation not having a valuable sea trade. And consequently neutral nations having valuable commerce with the blockaded country are always interested; and the manner of carrying out peaceful blockade is not yet entirely settled in international law. "In 1838 France seized and condemned

both Mexican ships and vessels belonging to third powers; and France insisted on this right in the Formosa blockade in 1884. The French doctrine has been denounced severely by diplomatists and writers on international law. England directed that only the vessels of Greece were to be seized and sequestrated in the blockade of 1850. And this is the doctrine maintained by Mr. Hall in his last (1895) edition of his well-known treatise on international law. He says: 'No state can expect another to submit to annoyance, still less to loss, for its mere convenience. It is only under the supreme necessities strictly in accordance with President of war, when the gain or loss of belligerent Leader of Venezuelan Rebels Welstates is wholly out of proportion to the loss inflicted upon neutral individuals that other states can be reasonably asked to forego their right of intercourse with the enemy. If a country itself professes that its quarrel is not serious or dangerous enough to make recourse to hostilities necessary its needs cannot be so urgent as to justify a demand for privileges conceded danger.' In other words, Mr. Hall states the English rule to be that there can be no blockade against neutrals except in case of actual war.

"Major Glenn, in his work written in America in 1895 (Section 120), states the clearly no such reprisal is authorized, as privileges attendant upon a blockade can rious or dangerous enough to make recourse to war necessary. The inconveniences and losses resulting to third powers are too great to justify acquiescence in such conditions. If, on the other hand, the blockade is to be felt only by the blockaded and the blockading countries no reason is apparent why it shall not be re-"And Mr. Hall says: 'Subject to the lim-

itation that it (the pacific blockade), shall be felt only by the blockaded country, it is a convenient practice; it is a mild one in its effects upon that country and it may sometimes be of use as a measure of international policy, when hostile action would be inappropriate and no action less stringent would be effective.' "Unless England and Germany shall not conform to the rule now generally accepted the commerce of the United States and other neutral powers will not be stopped with Venezuela so long as actual war is not proclaimed."

ARBITRATION IMPROBABLE.

Britain Will Not Let Venezuela Go Unpunished for Insults.

LONDON, Dec. 16 .- Judging from statements given out by the Foreign Office, the Venezuelan situation to-night does not appear to be any nearer a settlement. Up to made that Great Britain could eventually see its way to submitting its claims to arbitration, and the Foreign Office points out that Venezuela's offer to arbitrate is extremely vague. President Castro, in the communication in which he expresses his willingness to resort to arbitration, provides no guarantee that the rights of British subjects in Venezuela will be respected pending the award. The Foreign Office claims that some matters are impossible to arbitrate, instancing the disrespectful treatment of Mr. Haggard, British minister to Venezuela. To arbitrate the financial claims, however, will meet with no opposition in official circles in London, nor is there any desire to stir up opposition here by continuing unnecessarily the present armed compact with Germany; but, quoting from the Foreign Office, "at the same time there is not the slightest inclination to let Venezuela go unpunished for her repeated insults and injuries. The offer to arbitrate comes very late. We are not seeking a quarrel, but we must insure ourselves against a recurrence of the acts which led to the present situation.'

The Foreign Office appears to be without official cognizance of the attitude of the Washington government, although it is convinced unofficially that Washington is anxious that further hostilities be avoided. It is known that the Foreign Office has made inquiry as to whether the United States would be willing to guarantee the fulfilling of Venezuelan's pledges, either at the immediate cessation of the present European action or pending the award of arbitrators. This inquiry resulted in a direct negative from the United States. With the guarantee of the United States, the Foreign wer, save that it in truth allows each of Office says, arbitration in the Venezuelan matter would be an immediate probability. but with only the word of a government hitherto unreliable arbitration is difficult of do not ask under this doctrine for any ex- accepting, even upon the points where international relations admit of such a method of settlement.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, said that if the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboats did not produce the desired effect, further coercive measures would be employed. The matter had been considered in consultation with Gemany and it had been decided to resort to a blockade of the ports. It was not intended to land a British force and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory.

Replying to a question in the House of

Commons to-day, Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said no attempt had been made by Great Britain to refer the dispute with enezuela to arbitration. Premier Balfour presided at a Cabinet meeting held at the Foreign Office at noon The Venezuelan crisis and the King's speech at the proroguing of Parliament were the principal matters considered. Lord Lansdowne's repudiation of any intention on the part of Great Britain to land forces in Venezuela, a statement made, it is thought, for the purpose of reassuring the United States, is commented upon by the papers this morning as likely to embolden President Castro in his resolution to defy the powers. It is now seen that Emperor William's recent visit to King Edward at Sandringham was coincident with, and undoubtedly concerned, the final arrangements of the Anglo-German agreement. Premier Balfour is seriously reproached with having misled the country when, at the Guild Hall banquet on Nov. 10, he protested that the assertions of the newspapers that some negotiations were going on in connection with Emperor William's visit were fantastic inventions. Rumors are current in Brussels and Copenhagen that Holland and Denmark are about to present their claims to Venezuela for a settlement.

BRITAIN IS LIKE GERMANY.

Does Not Favor Arbitration-Secretary Hay's Note.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.-The German government has not yet replied to President Castro's offer of arbitration, being still in correspondence with the British government on the subject. It is intimated that Germany's reply is not likely to be ready for some days. The opinion in the Cabinet appears to be that President Castro's proposals are merely a move in a game designed to see what Germany and Great Britain are now willing to do, and as a test also of American public feeling. The prevailing idea here at present is that it is too late to arbitrate, and that the acceptance of the offer to do so would place Germany in the position of having put her hand to the plow and as looking backward. The government's concern at the present moment is to guide the application of force so as to avoid what could be taken internationally as a declaration of war, result- honorable patriotic board of citizens, pre-ing in the recognition of Venezuela as a sided over by Don Juan Estevan Linares, apolis, late minister to Austria-Hungary, ing in the recognition of Venezuela as a sided over by Don Juan Estevan Linares, yesterday furnished the following state- belligerent. The conduct of the United a prominent merchant, was held here yes-

ment in regard to the so-called pacific States is regarded in diplomatic opinion here as being strong and dignified and the "The action of Great Britain and Ger- State Department's handling of the affair many in front of Venezuela is known as is looked upon as establishing Europe's a 'pacific blockade.' It is a means of con- recognition of the Monroe doctrine, bethe secretary granted this request subject | straint short of war, which was first ap- cause every step of Germany and Great plied in 1827 by the squadrons of England, Britain was made after taking into ac-France and Russia to force Turkey to a count what the United States thought of it. ernment. A battalion of students voluncompliance with the demands of these three At the same time it is claimed that events powers, while they professed to be at in Venezuela are saving the United States peace with her. And this mode of forcing many future complications by letting the obedience by a weak to the demand of a Latin republics understand that the United strong power has been practiced frequent- States will not protect them from the efly since that time; and notably against | fects of financial delinquency and internal

Secretary Hay's note excepting American ships from certain restrictions of the Ven- British Ships Pretended to Be Preezuelan blockade is favorably received by the German government. The Foreign Office treats the matter as not raising any essential difficulty and as being within of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Italy | precedent, since Secretary Sherman made a similar reservation in the Cretan blockagainst Greece. Other instances may be ade. The precise status of American vesgleaned from diplomatic history, but these | sels under the blockade will be defined in an official notification.

Minister Bowen's communication to Germany through the United States govern-ment in behalf of President Castro, re-"It can be enforced only by a strong ceived here yesterday, was a simple proand was not accompanied by any condi-The newspapers here to-day print long

dispatches indicating that British public opinion is against the partnership with Germany in connection with the coercion of Venezuela, and the papers are evincing certain amount of pique. They suggest that Germany would have done better to act alone and say the German government must think twice on the future occasion before agreeing to act with Great Britain. COLOGNE, Dec. 16 .- The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Berlin which says it is doubtful if at the present stage of the Venezuelan difficulty arbitration can be considered by Germany. Germany can afford to wait, the dispatch adds, the outcome of the situation that is very uncomfortable for President Castro.

RETURN OF "EL MOCHA."

comed Back to Laguayra.

LAGUAYRA, Dec. 16.-The American steamer Merida, belonging to the Red D line of New York, arrived here this morning at 8:30 o'clock from Willemstad, Curacao. On board the Merida were "El only upon the grounds of necessity and Mocho" Hernandez, the revolutionary general who was recently released by President Castro from prison at Maracaibo, and R. Schunck, British consul at Laguayra, who, on the morning of Dec. 10, was same rule. He says: 'In conclusion, it escorted, with his family, from the conezuelan affair. Mr. Teller, in inquiring, may be said that if by this pacific block- sulate to the British cruiser Retribution by the streets and piers of Laguayra were no nation has a right to demand that the | filled with a great crowd awaiting the arrival of the El Mocho. The people were orbe conceded to under circumstances which | derly. "El Mocho" (so called because he not contained in the public prints. Messrs. | are acknowledged by it to be neither se- | has a crippled arm) disembarked from the

Merida at 9 o'clock. He was followed to the customs house by an enthusiastic crowd which cheered him all the way. "El Mocho" was cordially greeted on board the Merida by Senor Leicibabaza, prefect of Laguayra, and when he reached the custom house he was received at the entrance of that building by the administrator of Laguayra customs, who conducted the revolutionary general to his living apartments upstairs. After a short conference with the administrator General Hernandez appeared on the balcony of the custom house and delievered a short speech. He said: "Fellow-citizens-I have been recently released from prison and here I am once more among you. I was released, as you know, to assist in the defense of our cherished and well-beloved country. I heartily thank you for this demonstration of sympathy and welcome you have given. On eaving prison I was informed of the great international question which confronts our country and of the grave danger of our being once more reduced to the yoke of dependence. Immediately I put aside all party questions, for this, her hour of need against the aggressors of our beloved country, calls for the services of all her

"Fellow-citizens, I call upon you all to put aside party feelings and rally to one flag. When once we have succeeded in vindicating our national honor we will all unite in a bond of unity; we will forget the past and we will try to bring about the spirit of peace. We will work together for the advancement of our country, which is a second Poland-the Poland of South America." General Hernandez's remarks were greeted with prolonged cheers. The people showed the greatest enthusiasm and seemed entirely to have forgotten the present extreme situation. After having delivered his speech "El Mocho" took a special train to Macuto, a summer resort not far from Laguayra, where he was followed by a large crowd who continually cheered him. Later the revolutionary leader left for Caracas. The only warships in Laguayra harbor to-

day are the British cruiser Retribution, the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, American gunboat Marietta and the Spanish training ship Naurilus. The Dutch minister to Venezuela, Dr. Van Leyden, arrived here this morning from Willemstad and proceeded to Caracas.

Welcomed to Caracas.

CARACAS, Dec. 16.-General Hernandez reached Caracas at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was received at the railroad station with great enthusiasm by 1,500 of his partisans, who tried to unharness the horses attached to his carriage and themselves draw the general in his triumphal return to this city. At the general's request, however, the people desisted for this endeavor. From the railroad station General Hernandez drove to Miraflores Palace, the residence of President Castro. From his carriage the revolutionary leader addressed the President of the country. President Castro then appeared upon a balcony of the palace and made an address in reply | with the State Department in the handling vailed throughout the demonstration given | seemed that the question could be more General Hernandez in Caracas. The follow-ers of "El Mocho" have given assurances partment is in possession of all the facts synonymous. He has been the ers of "El Mocho" have given assurances that they will assist President Castro to overcome the difficulties at present confronting Venezuela.

DECLINED TO BE "HEROIZED."

Minister Bowen Refused to Receive the Plaudits of Venezuelans. CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 16.-The government of Margarita island reports that British and German warships are off that

Mr. Bowen yesterday politely refused to

have a monster patriotic parade pass before the United States legation. Everyone here hopes that the arbitration proposed by Venezuela through Mr. Bowen and Washington will be granted. When the combined fleets seized the Venezuelan ships at Laguayra the German commander, Eckerman, delivered to the Venezuelan captains the following document: "By order of my sovereign, and at the command of the commodore of the German squadron in West Indian waters, I, the commander of the Panther, request you to lower your ship's flag immediately and leave the ship with your crew within ten minutes. This is not a measure of war on the part of Germany, but only with the object of making a provisional just demands. In case you disobey and wish to defend your ship I shall be obliged to prevent you from so doing by the discharge of arms." Further details of the sinking of the Venezuelan ships have been obtained from an entry made in the book of the signalmen of the fortress of Laguayra. It is as fol-

"Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1:30 night.-The adjutant called me to see if I knew that the steamer Retribution of the English navy was towing the steamers Crespo and Totuno of the national navy three or four miles north. I had heard four cannon shots and said the two steamers had disappeared and understood they had been sunk by the Vineta and Retribution. At the end of an hour the Retribution returned to the harbor alone. The fact that the Retribution returned to Laguayra alone two hours after leaving with the captured vessels was confirmed by English residents of Laguayra. Conse-

quently, she did not have time to conduct the Venezuelan ships to Curacao or Trini-It is now said that the object of the German cruiser Panther in sailing for Maracaibo is to capture the Venezuelan steamer Miranda, formerly the Spanish torpedo boat Diego Valesques, and the remaining vessels of the Venezuelan fleet.

Enthusiasm at Caracas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Gonzales Estevez, Venezuelan consul in New York, received the rollowing cablegram to-day from Dr. Ferres Cardensas, President Castro's secretary, dated Caracas, Dec. 16: "A solemn meeting, organized by the

terday. Over 10,000 people marched from Washington square to Bolivar square, where President Castro and Cabinet acknowledged the manifestation. President Castro received a unanimous ovation. The purpose of the meeting was to approve the patriotic stand taken by the govtarily formed acted as bodyguard to the President. The enthusiasm throughout the republic to stand by the government baffles description.'

SCARE AT LAGUAYRA.

paring to Bombard the Port.

LAGUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 16.-The arrival of the British cruiser Charybdis and torpedo boat destroyer Quayl yesterday caused a bad scare among the population of this place. The commander of the fortress visited the American, French, Spanish and Dutch consuls and asked them in case the British landed marines to inposal to arbitrate the questions in dispute, | tervene to prevent firing on the forts and to delay any movement on the fort, as he had received orders from the government to evacuate the place. The commander added that if the consuls refused to intervene and the forts were attacked he would defend his post and could not answer for the consequences to the town, which is without any defense now, with the exception of a few armed policemen. At 5 o'clock, however, the Charydbis and Quayl left the place and the fears of the populace subsided. What caused the most excitement was that when the British ships arrived here they took up a commanding position, their guns covering the forts, and remained stationary for a few moments, as if about to open fire. The Charybdis and Quayl steamed away in the direction of Curacao. The foreign consuls subsequently called on the prefect, who assured them there was no danger at present. He added that the commander of the fort had been needlessly alarmed and had only succeeded in almost causing a panic. ITALIANS ARE PLEASED.

> Glad to Have a Chance to Fracture the Monroe Doctrine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.-Italian participation in the Anglo-German action against Venezuela produces an effect here, not anti-American, but one of self-satisfaction and pride at taking a part in what is considered the first break in the Monroe doctrine, says the Tribune's Rome correspondent. Parliament and the public press, without distinction of party, which is very strange in foreign affairs.

ROME, Dec. 16.-The claims of Italy on Venezuela, referred to by Foreign Minister Prinetti in the Chamber of Deputies here yesterday, comprise losses sustained by Italy's citizens during the recent revolutions. Most of the 7,618 Italian residents of Venezuela have been heavy losers. The Poggioli firm, from Elbaisland, is the greatest sufferer. All its property was sacked. Other important losers are an engineer named Martinette and ex-Deputy Fagi, controller of the Maricual coal mines, which were invaded by the Venezuelan troops, who destroyed everything and obliged the Italian miners to flee from the country. All the marble works in Venezuela, besides other industries, were in the hands of Italians, hence the aggregate of

the Italians for damages is large. CARACAS, Dec. 16.—The Italian minister Rivas only handed to the Venezuelan government certain demands which were not | for the last week. In fact, he was hardly in the form of an ultimatum, and which did not specify any limit of time for an answer. His note simply asked for payment | dent of Venezuela, three years ago. At that of sums due to Italy, and, in case of payment being made to other countries, it asked for the same treatment. The goverument answered to-day in the negative to the note of Minister Rivas, saying that tribunals exist in Venezuela to judge any claims arising from the revolutions. The correspondent called to-day at the Italian legation and saw Minister Rivas and his wife and two daughters with regard to the report that they had embarked on the Giovanni Bausan. They laughed and said: "We have never left the city of Caracas, and much less embarked on the Italian cruiser at Laguayra. There is no excitement among the people here against Italians, because as yet no Italian naval demonstration has taken place."

DEWEY'S GREAT FLEET.

It Will Not Be Sent to La Guayra, but Will Remain Near There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Disposition of the men-of-war of Admiral Dewey's fleet during the holidays is to be made under the direction of the secretary of the navy, in view of the increasing complications arising in connection with Venezuela and the wishes of this government not to arouse suspicion unnecessarily by dispatching a are deep and broad, and he walks with a large naval force to Venezelan waters. Admiral Dewey cabled the department yesterday in regard to the orders for his fleet during the Christmas holidays, though Secretary Moody did not announce the receipt of the dispatch until to-day. Orders are now in preparation for the various vessels and will be forwarded to the admiral in the next day or two.

No reflection upon Admiral Dewey is intended by the Navy Department in deciding to give the orders for his ships instead of giving him a free hand in the matter as it was expected would be done. That there may be a thorough co-operation of the navy "El Mocho." The greatest order pre- of the Venezuelan situation, however, it regarding the action of the allied powers, and danger of conflicting with the policy of the State Department will be averted. It is from a decision. unlikely that men-of-war will be sent to La Guayra, the feeling being that the presence of American men of war at this time might cause uneasiness among the allied powers as well as offer encouragement to President Castro to maintain his defiant attitude. On the other hand the situation has grown so acute within the past few days that both state and navy department offi-

cials are agreed that it will not be unwise to rendezvous the fleet in ports within easy range of the Venezuelan coast. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 16.-Admiral Dewey has decided to make a tour of the northern islands of the West Indies during the approaching holidays. He will remain at San Juan until Dec. 23, when a reception and ball in his honor will be given. resignation. The admiral will then cross the island and return here to join the Mayflower, using the vessel to visit St. Thomas and other

Venezuela Apologized to Belgium. BRUSSELS, Dec. 16 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. De Favereau, the foreign minister, was questioned on the Venezuelan situation. He said the Belgian acting consul general at Caracas had been arseizure of your ship in order to oblige the rested when the British and Germans at Venezuelan government to recognize our the Venezuelan capital were taken into custody and subsequently had been released. The Venezuelan authorities apologized for the arrest of the Beiglan official. The consul general had now been instructed to protect Belgian interests, and these instructions would be supplemented if fresh developments occurred.

No Interference with Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- At the offices of the Red D line of steamers, which vessels run from here to Venezuelan ports, it was said to-day that the Zulia has arrived from Laguayra all right, according to advices received, and that the Maracaibo which is now due here, will leave for the port on Saturday, according to her regular schedule. The company does not anticipate that their steamers will be interfered with.

Alleged Filibusters. BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 16 .- It is stated on

what appears to be good authority that a filibustering party is being organized here in English as in Spanish, "They can't to go to Venezuela. It is said at least one well-armed company, all crack shots and old mountain men, will go south in a few days. A number of Spanish war veterans and several veterans of the Fenian invasion of Canada are among the men enlisted.

Editors Arrested.

PARIS, Dec. 17 .- The Matin this morning publishes a dispatch from Caracas saying that the editors of the principal papers in the Venezuelan capital have been arrested on account of their alleged complicity in a of violations of the Constitution. His electrovolutionary movement which is now bettion to the presidency in October, 1901, for ins furthered. Some of the revolutionary six years, was criticised. The Constitution

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leaders have refused to make common cause with President Castro in his preparations to resist possible invasion.

CIPRIANO CASTRO'S CAREER. His Advance to Power Has Been Rap-

id-Fears Assassination. NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Tribune says: Comparatively little is known in this country of the personality of President Castro of Venezuela, who has been so conspicuous known at Caracas when he became Presitime he was a popular hero because of the fight he made for the presidency against Gen. Ignacio Andrade. Since then he has displayed ability and courage in battles

with the revolutionists.

President Castro's father was a ranch owner in the State of Los Andes. He himself was born at El Capacho, forty-seven years ago. Previous to 1899 General Castro occupied minor public offices. In that year he organized an insurrection against the government of President Andrade. At the start he had only a handful of supporters, all from his native State. Los Andes is in the Eastern section of Venezuela, and as the rebels, led by Castro, fought their way westward their number was gradually augmented until there were several thousand of them. They won battle after battle. When the news reached Andrade, at Caracas, that the insurgent army was approaching, he fled to La Guayra, there poarded a gunboat and was taken to Curacoa. Castro then entered the capital and declared himself provisional President. Physically, President Castro is not so ig a man as reports and pictures would make him appear. He is five feet two inches tall, but well built. His shoulders

long, military stride. In Caracas General Castro is regarded as a well-dressed man, but in New York his clothes would be pronounced "too loud." He generally wears suits of extreme light cloth, with a long coat and the wide, baggy, shapeless trousers generally worn in South America. President Castro's photographs do him an injustice, for he has a strong face, every line of which tells of his determination and force. His head is round and broad. He has a thin, well shaped nose, and through his beard one can see a square chin. His eyes are perhaps his strongest feature. They are dark brown, of great brightness, and piercing. Ever since his assumption of power in Venezuela President Castro has been perhaps the most interesting and prominent figure in South American politics. Castro and synonymous. He has been the practically absolute dictator of his country, self-willed, cruel to an extent, and not to be swerved

President Castro has only such men in ter of state. When one of his secretaries evinces a spirit of independence of thought he is soon given to understand that he is non grata in the official household. This is why it has happened that the makeup of his Cabinet has been changed so often. Dr. Eduardo Blanco, secretary of state, who resigned a year ago, was probably the most able of the President's advisers. His resignation occurred after Castro said to the Pan-American Congress at Mexico City, "Mind your own business!" in answer to that body's offer to arbitrate the trouble between Venezuela and Colombia. This was a reply that startled the Congress and also caused the Venezuelan delegate's

But bluntness is one of the characteristics of President Castro. He is shrewd and cunning, but he is not diplomatic. He has never traveled and does not possess an especially polished manner. He works quietly. Sener Torres Cardenas, his secretary general, who has been with him since he became President, has his entire confi-

An incident occurred in General Castro's private railroad car which illustrates just now far he trusts even his Cabinet and friends. The trip was from Macuto, a seaside resort close to Laguayra, through the latter city and up the mountains to Caradent. President Castro entered first and took the last seat in the car, against the door. From his seat he could see before him all those in the party, whose backs were toward him. Those who have knowledge of the sudden end that has befallen many Latin-American Presidents will recognize the reason for this action. At the hotel in Macuto, too, he was constantly guarded by officers of his army, selected personally by him for that purpose, while outside, day and night, stood a company of

That was a year ago, and at the time there were in the harbor three German warships-the Vineta, the Stein and the Falke. It was believed then that they had come to enforce the payment of the German claims. While the special car climbed up the mountains a fine view of the harbor and the warships was spread before Castro. His secretary waved his hand toward them and said, "There they are." The President did not answer. He looked and simply smiled. It was a sneering smile, that said worry me.

Besides being always escorted by a body-

guard, whether out on horseback or in a carriage, President Castro is also armed. He carries in an out-side pocket on his left side a small 22-caliber pearl-handled re-volver. This he covers up with a handkerchief. It is his habit to wave this handkerchief in acknowledging greetings, instead of saluting or removing his hat. Two years ago a crank attempted the life of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Rail-President Castro. It has been said that road. since then he always hides his pistol in the handkerchief when he takes it out. But if he does he does it remarkably well. President Castro has often been accused

had to be changed for the purpose. He has also been charged with illegally imprisoning citizens for plotting. Until a few days ago, in fact, the prisons were filled with men charged with political offenses. The President has ordered their release, that they might fight for their country. An incident in Caracas about a year ago

caused some people to say that it showed General Castro's disposition to evade the payment of his just debts. Some Spanish bullfighters visited the Venezuelan capital. and Castro, attended by his staff, went one Sunday to the bull ring. Outside the building stood some three hundred men and boys, who, because they had not the price of admission, could not attend the performance. President Castro never loses a chance to enhance his popularity, and he therefore secured the admission of the crowd, promising to pay the management the next day. The crowd rushed in, yelling "Viva el Presidente!" Next day the bill for admissions to the bullfight was presented, and was promptly repudiated by Castro, who said the management had merely done for "the government" what would be expected of them. That ended the

bullfighting in Caracas, President Castro lives in a mansion known as Miraflores, built by the late President Crespo. He is married, but has no children. His home life is modest. The executive chamber is also at Miraflores. It is not an easy matter to obtain an audience with the President. He is nervous, irritable and excitable, and will not give much time to visitors. He is also guarded at home. His career shows that he is no coward, but he does not want to be taken unawares.

RUNNING RACE RESULTS.

Two Bad Falls at New Orleans-A

Surprise at Ingleside. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.-Rowdy G. fell in the third race and broke Jockey Le Blanc's shoulder blade. Prince Blazes was cut off in the last race, stumbled and feli, throwing Jockey R. Treanor. The horse showed very lame after the accident. Winners and odds in order: Flora Levy, 15 to 1; Aline S., 15 to 1; Dutch Carter, 12 to 1; Welcome Light, 20 to 1; Scorpio, 3 to 2; Joe Lesser, 6 to 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.-Favorites at Ingleside fared badly, only two getting home in front. The surprise of the afternoon was the victory of Sleeping Child, a 50-to-1 shot, over Sterling Towers, the first choice. Winners and odds: Bogus Bill, 7 to 1; Sleeping Child, 50 to 1; Amasa, 2 to 1; Corrigan, 8 to 5; Artilla, 5 to 2; Gaviota, 2 to 1.

Rauch Knocks Out Dwyer.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 16.-Eddle Dwyer, former amateur champion, was knocked out here to-night by Morris Rauch, of Chicago, after one minute of fighting. Rauch put Dwyer to the mat three times. his Cabinet as he can control in every mat- The knockout blow was a left uppercut to

K. OF P.'S HIGH SCORES.

Rolled 930 and 963 Against the Odd

Fellows. The Elks made a 900 score in the Fraternal League games last night against the Maccabees. The Elks won three games. Bryson rolled 235 and Knox 215 for the K. of P. team, when a 930 score was recorded. The K. of P.'s also made 963.

The scores:

BUFFALOES VS. RED MEN. Buffaloes. 1. 2. 3. Red Men. 1. 2. 3. M. B. Groff. 159 141 186 Strobel121 149 123 Dr. Druley. 135 139 121 A. R'b'ns'n. 120 131 184 Dr. Druley. 155 154 Fleming153 147 186 Talbert150 182 179 Dr. Teague..130 121 136 Totals652 617 640 Totals524 548 629 MACCABEES VS. ELKS. Maccabee, 1, 2, 3, | Elks.

Rice ... 155 129 ... P. Levey ... 177 182 195 Freeman ... 142 Erdelmeyer 177 196 171 R. Culver ... 158 160 147 Bangs ... 197 150 219 Johnson ... 88 128 ... F. Smith ... 153 142 163 latter city and up the mountains to Cara-cas. Only one person was in the official car besides the official family of the Presi-dent. President Castro entered first and White 168 129 Totals884 830 920 McGuire162 177 128 Totals 705 762 712

I. O. O. F. VS. K. OF P. I. O. O. F. 1. 2. 3. K. of P. 1. 2. 3. Conklin171 134 156 Knox 176 215 206 Scott 77 135 103 McMichael .139 169 172 Keeler154 150 147 Walker172 Ellis 157 155 153 Peacock149 Coval149 165 174 Gielow149 ..149 172 219 ...155 235 188 Bryson Totals 708 739 733

Totals791 930 963 ROYAL LEAGUES VS. SHRINERS. Royal L. 1. 2. 3. Darling158 147 140 R. Tuttle ...119 105 146 H. Sayles....169 117 151 Did not appear. E. Seguin...154 131 175

Totals600 500 612 Mortgage for \$8,200,000.

HAMILTON, O., Dec. 16 .- A mortgage for \$8,200,000 in favor of the American Trust Company, of New York, was filed with the Butler county recorder to-day by the Cincinnati, Indiana & Western Railway Company. The amount represents 4 per cent. bonds issued to take up the comthe name of the Cincinnati, Indiana & Western, and which is now controlled by

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bined debt of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railroads, consolidated under